

BookletChartTM

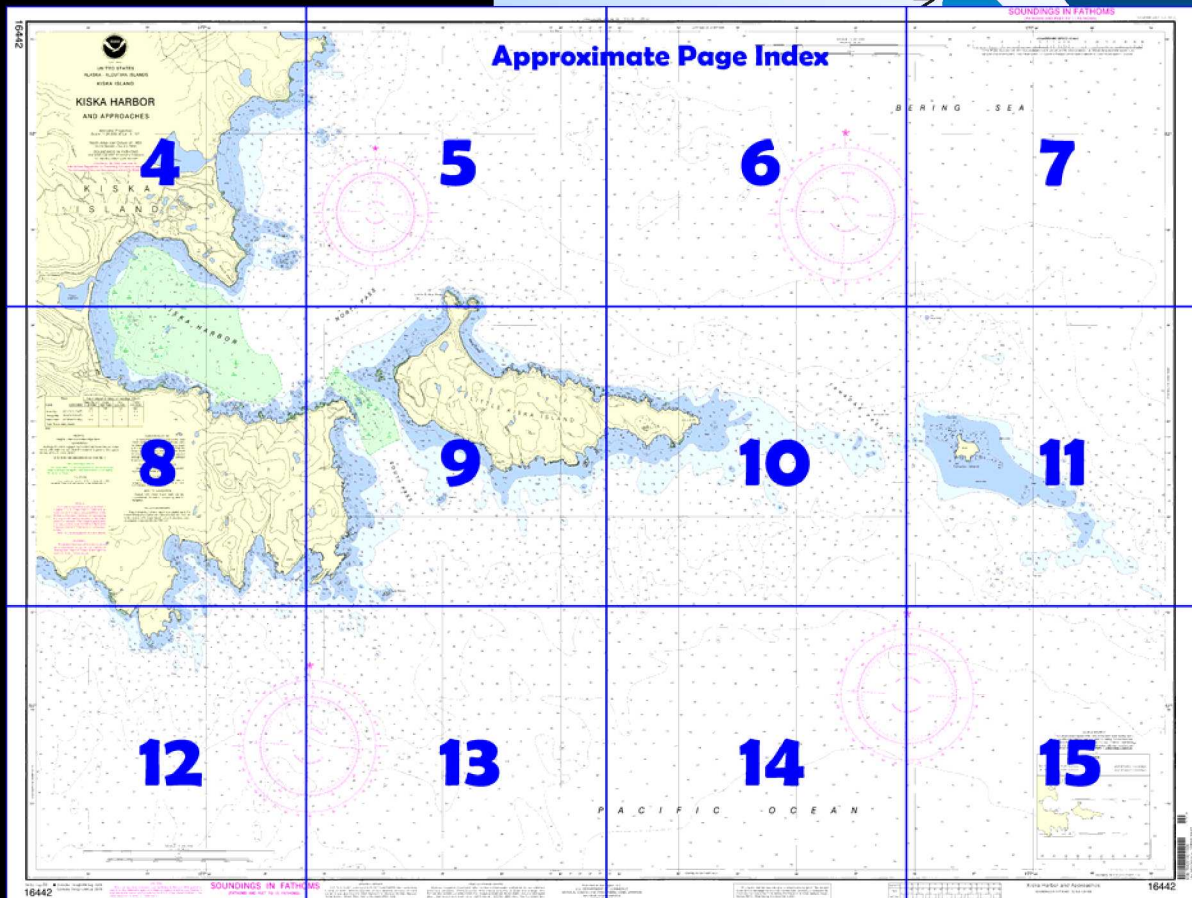
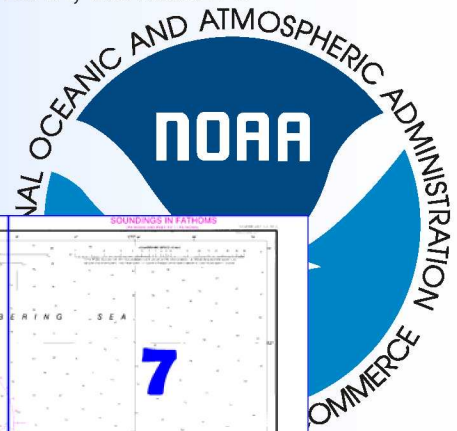
Kiska Harbor and Approaches

(NOAA Chart 16442)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

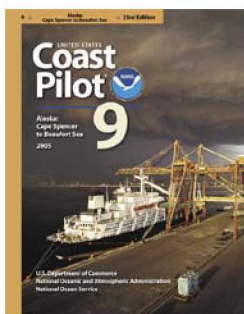
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(1130) **Kiska Harbor**, midway along the E shore of Kiska Island, is formed by a small peninsula to the N which terminates at **North Head**, and a broad peninsula to the S which is separated from Little Kiska Island by South Pass; **South Head** is the NE point of the lower peninsula. The harbor proper is roughly circular with a 1.3-mile diameter, although anchoring depths extend an additional 0.5 mile to E. The NE and S sides are rocky

cliffs; the entire W side of the harbor is low and sandy except for several ridges that extend to the water's edge. A low valley opening out at about the middle of the W shore extends well back into Kiska Island. A low ridge parallels the N shore at a distance of about 0.5 mile.

(1131) Depths do not exceed 17 fathoms inside a line between North and South Heads. The 10-fathom curve is 0.3 to 0.5 mile off the shores.

Caution is necessary in anchoring to avoid fouling with the many wrecks

and other obstructions in the harbor. The masts of one derelict show above water in 15 fathoms near the center of the harbor, and a 2¾-fathom obstruction is just inside the 10-fathom curve off the W shore. (1132) Anchorage is recommended in the central part of the harbor in 13 fathoms 0.7 mile 185° from North Head. Shelter from NE to NW weather can be found in 15 fathoms 700 yards 150° from the outer end of the main wharf. The bottom is hard sand with fair holding qualities. (1133) The diurnal range of **tide** is 3.6 feet in Kiska Harbor. (See the Tide Tables for predictions.) (1134) The shortest **route** to Kiska Harbor from Seattle with the best visibility is via Unimak Pass and the Bering Sea. From San Francisco the shortest distance is via Chugul Pass and Asuksak Pass, 20 miles E of Adak Island, thence N of the Aleutian Islands to Kiska Harbor; however, a direct route through Amchitka Pass and Rat Island Pass is only a few miles farther. Oglala Pass can also be used for the approach from the S. Offshore dangers in the approach to Kiska Harbor are McArthur Reef and the 4-fathom rock 1.3 miles N of Tanadak Island.

(1135) A ship pier and a small-craft pier are on the N side of Kiska Harbor. The ship pier extends 500 yards out from the shore in a SE direction. In 1999, it was reported that most of the ship pier was in disrepair and that it was only usable by vessels drawing less than 15 feet. Also, only the shoreward 75 feet of the pier is usable to smaller vessels.

(1136) **Little Kiska Island**, 0.5 mile E of South Head on Kiska Island, is 3.2 miles long and 1 mile wide. The island is low and rocky, the highest point being 430 feet. The shores are, in general, rocky and often precipitous, although there is a small stretch of low beach facing on South Pass. The coasts in most places are fringed by covered and uncovered rocks; a group of islets or rocks extend about 700 yards from the W end of the island.

(1137) Anchorage with fair protection from the N can be found in 20 fathoms, irregular rocky bottom, S of the center of Little Kiska Island. The highest peak, with two knobs at the summit, should bear due N.

(1138) **South Pass**, between Kiska and Little Kiska Islands, is a narrow approach to Kiska Harbor from the SE. **Twin Rocks** is a group of small islets on the W side of the S entrance. A 2-fathom rock that breaks in rough weather, 1.2 miles NE of Twin Rocks, is a danger to vessels approaching the pass from the S.

(1139) A 100-yard wide channel with a swept depth of 24 feet is between a pinnacle covered 11 feet 230 yards NE of South Head and the near shore. E of this narrow channel, kelp patches show across South Pass to Little Kiska Island during slack water. Only light-draft vessels with local knowledge should use South Pass.

(1140) The current velocity is 4 knots in South Pass, the flood setting N and the ebb S. The ebb current is particularly strong S of the pass.

(1141) **Tanadak Island**, 2.7 miles E of Little Kiska Island and 8 miles W of Sea Lion Rock, is a small grass-covered plateau; cliffs rise from the water's edge or close behind it. Foul ground extends for more than 0.5 mile from the shores; irregular depths of less than 10 fathoms extend 4 miles SE of the island.

(1142) **Tanadak Pass**, between Tanadak and Little Kiska Islands, is 2.5 miles wide but is full of shoals with depths of 2 to 9 fathoms. A 225-yard-wide channel with a least depth of 12 fathoms is 0.6 mile W of a prominent 20-foot rock, the most W of those off Tanadak Island. A current velocity of 2.8 knots has been measured in the pass. Tanadak Pass is not recommended for deep-draft vessels.

(1143) **Caution.**—Heavy seasonal growth of kelp completely fills Tanadak Pass and surrounds Little Kiska Island.

Pilotage, Kiska Harbor

(1144) Pilotage, except for certain exempted vessels, is compulsory for all vessels navigating the waters of the State of Alaska.

(1145) Kiska Harbor is served by the Alaska Marine Pilots and Southwest Alaska Pilots Association.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 16/03
Corrected through LNM Jul. 29/03

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Refer to this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 51°57'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WIRE DRAGGED AREAS

The areas within the dashed green lines have been swept clear to at least the depths indicated in fathoms and feet by the green numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.656" southward and 10.256" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 82.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Gusty Bay (51°52'N/177°54'E)	feet 3.3	feet ----	feet ----	feet -3.0
Tanaga Bay (51°43'N/178°00'E)	4.0	----	----	-3.0
Kiska Harbor (51°59'N/177°33'E)	3.6	3.2	1.2	----

Note: Tide is chiefly diurnal

(603)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

16442



UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
KISKA ISLAND

KISKA HARBOR AND APPROACHES

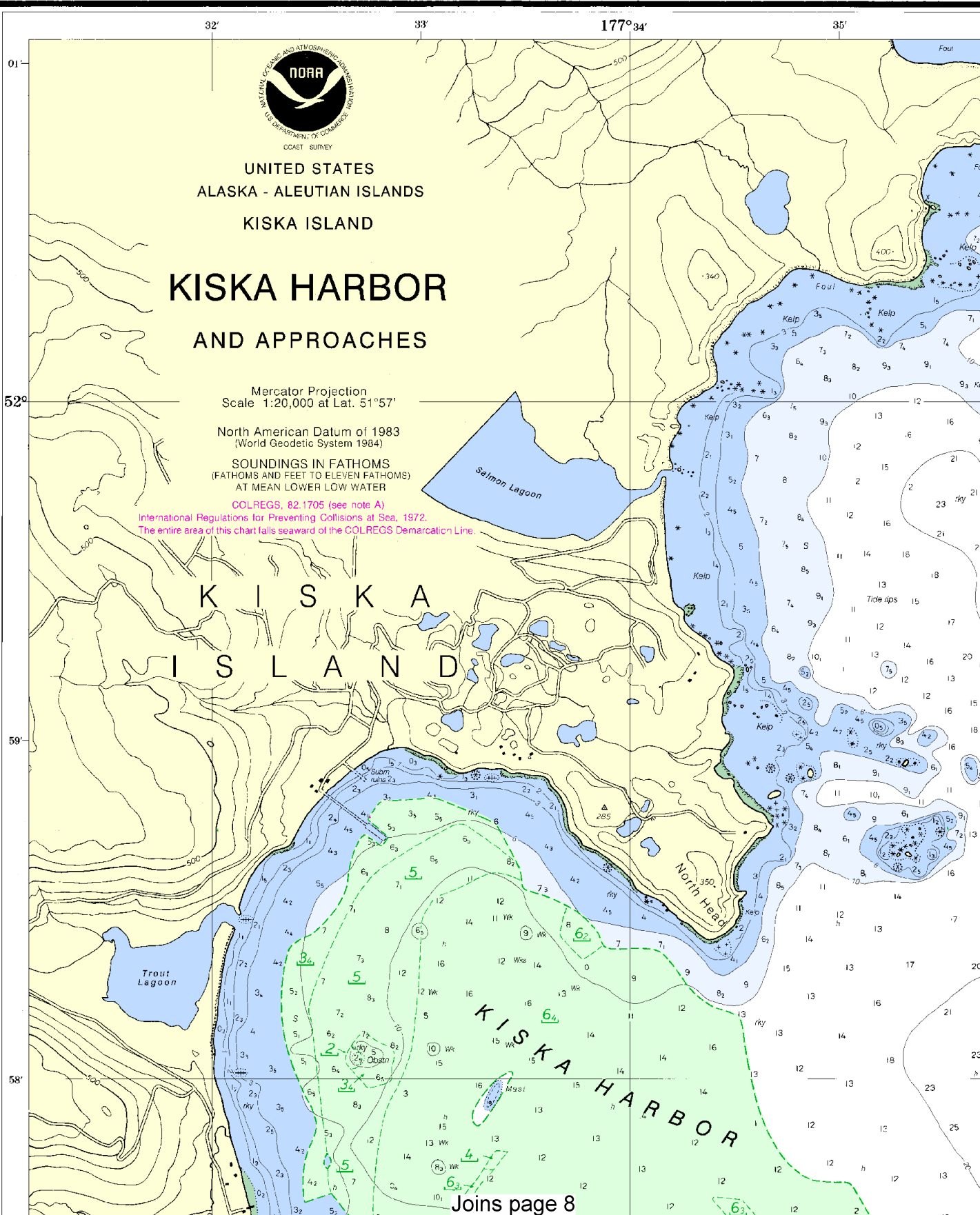
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 51°57'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

COLREGS, 82.1705 (see note A)

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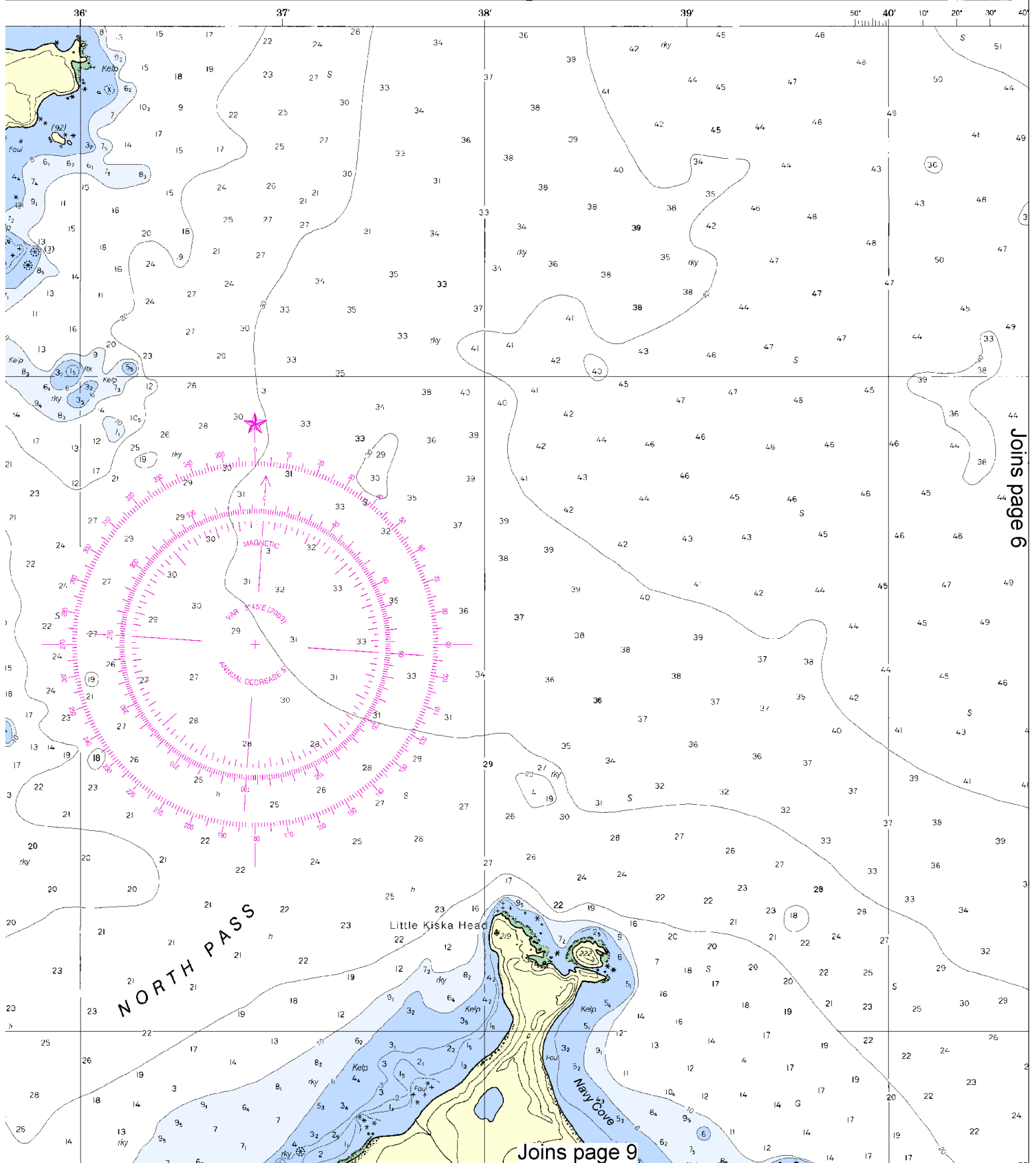


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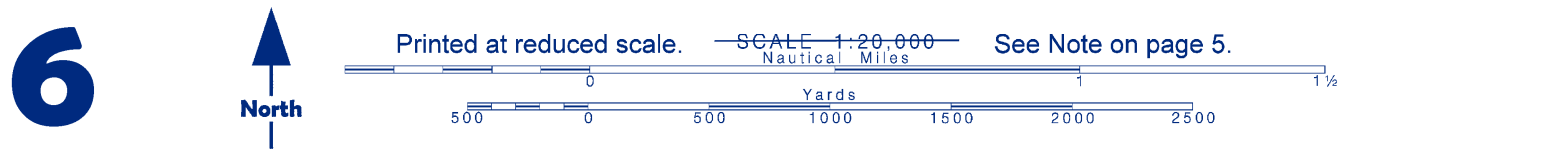
SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



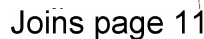


This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:28571. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



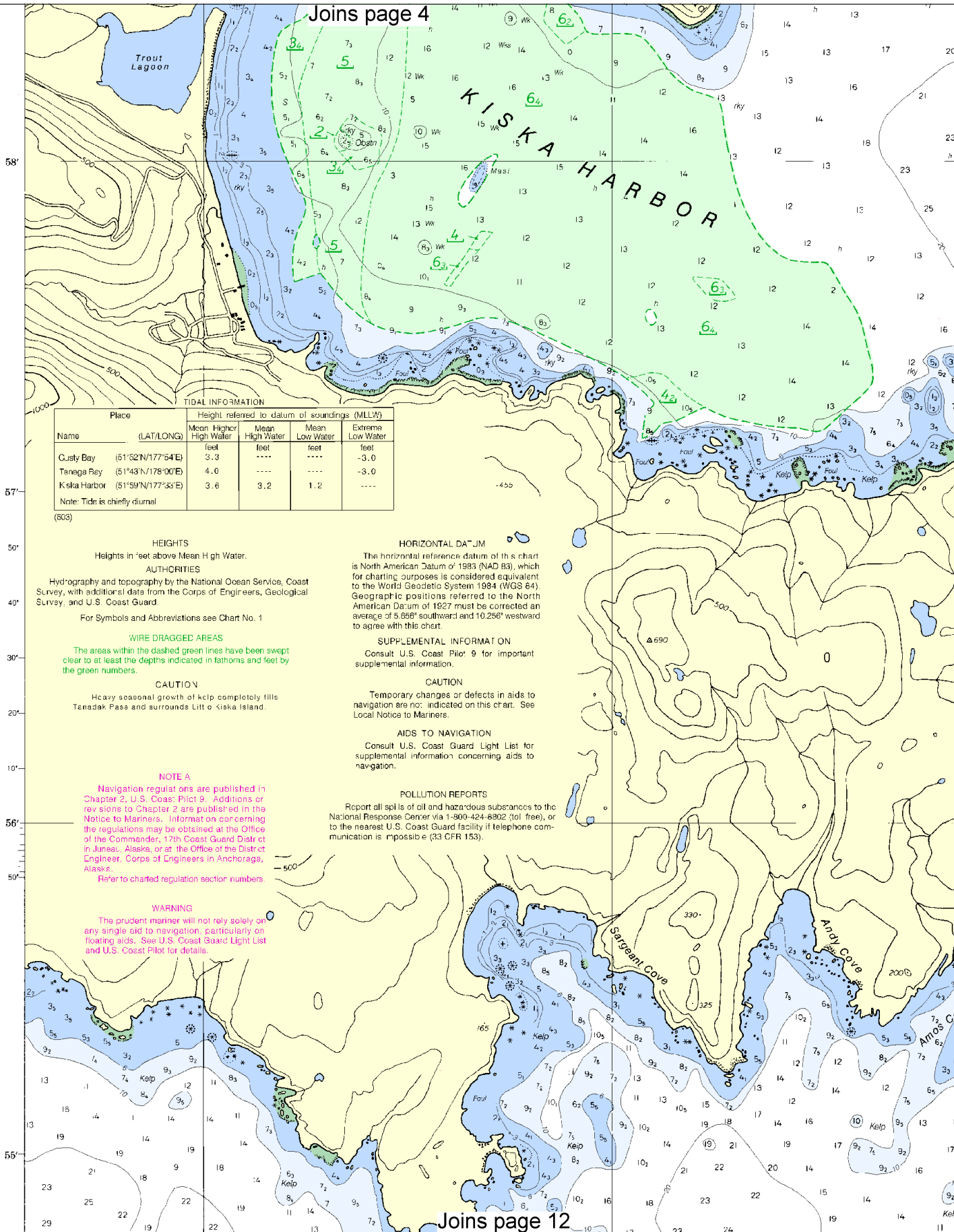
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3, Panel B



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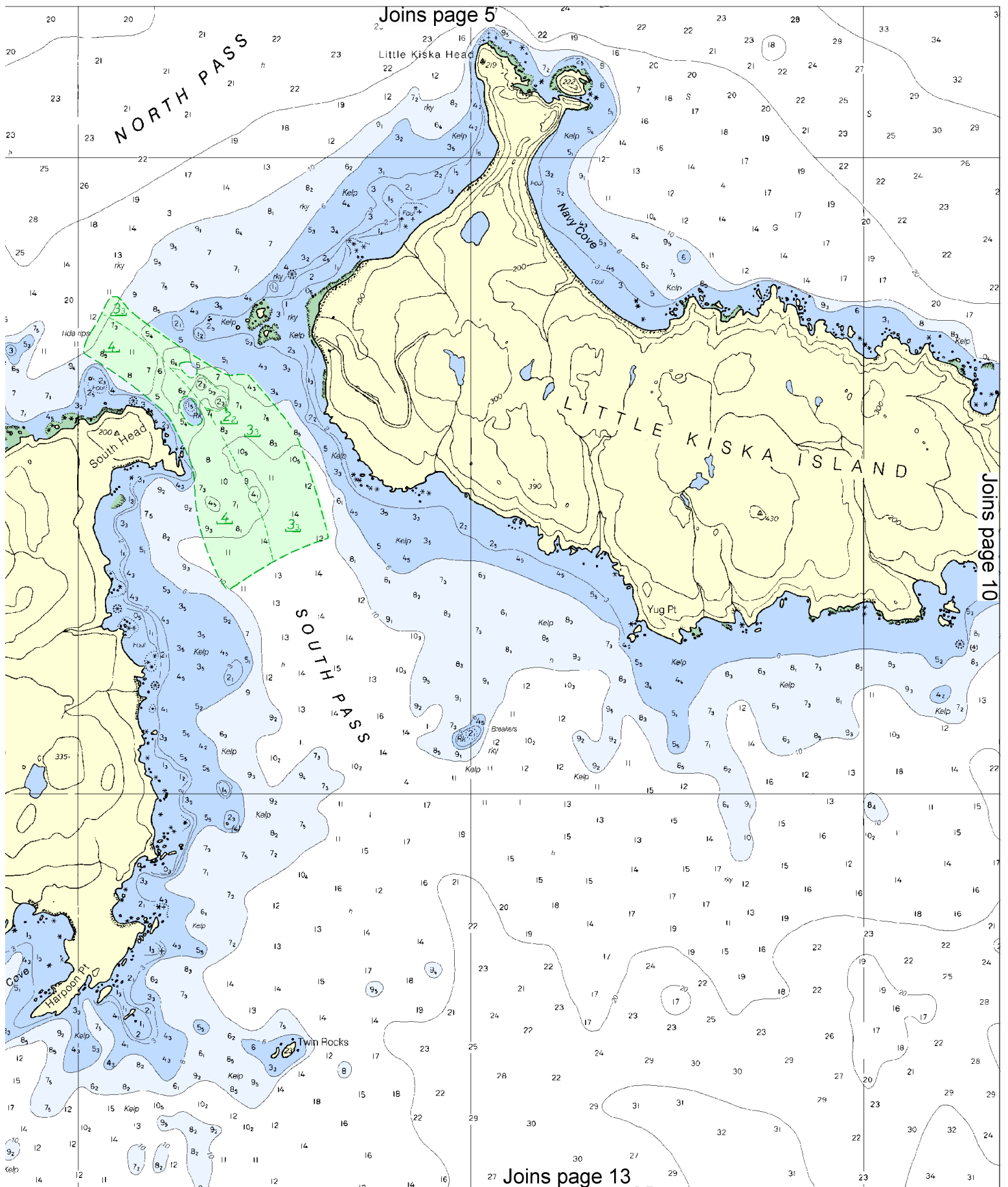


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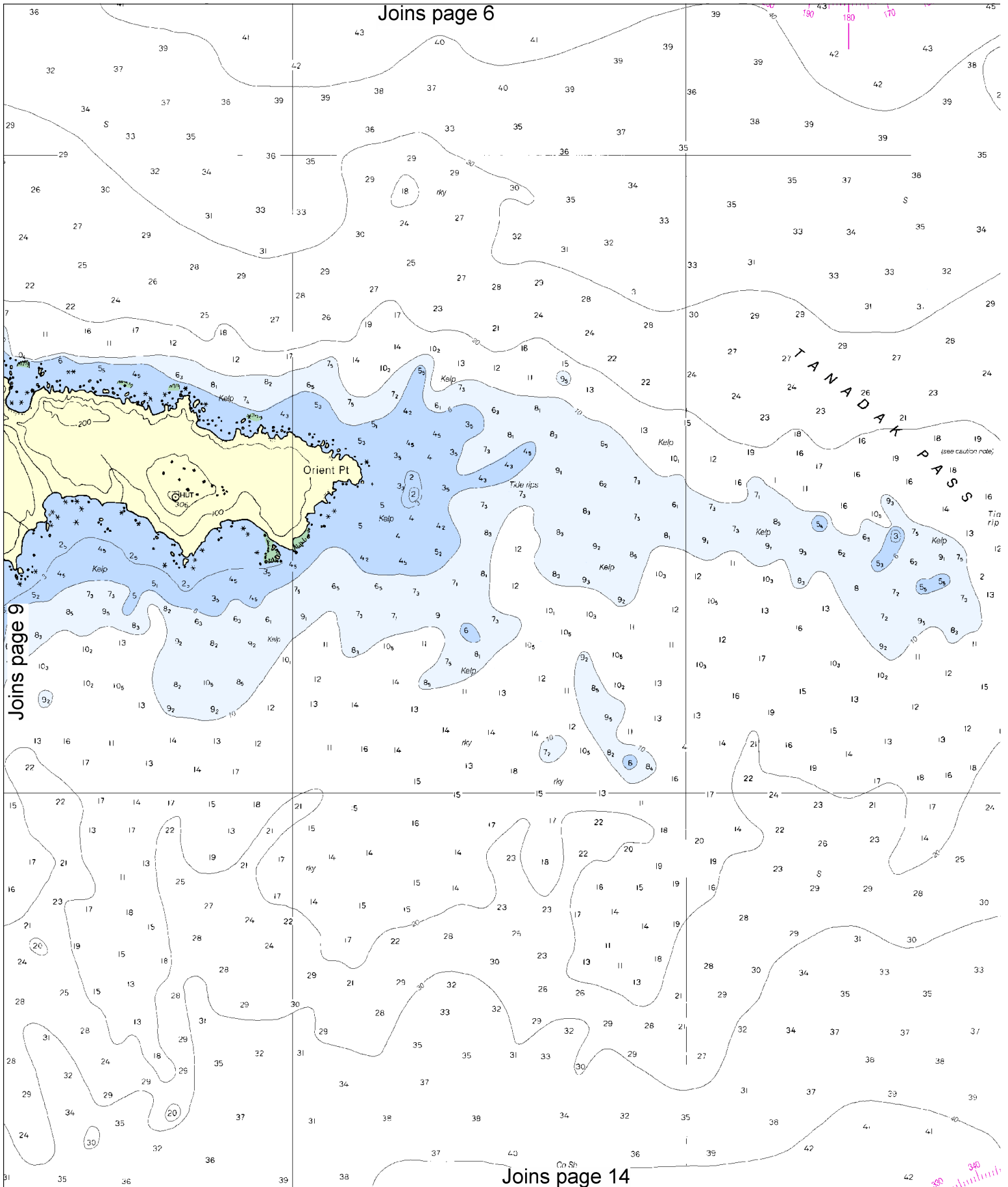
SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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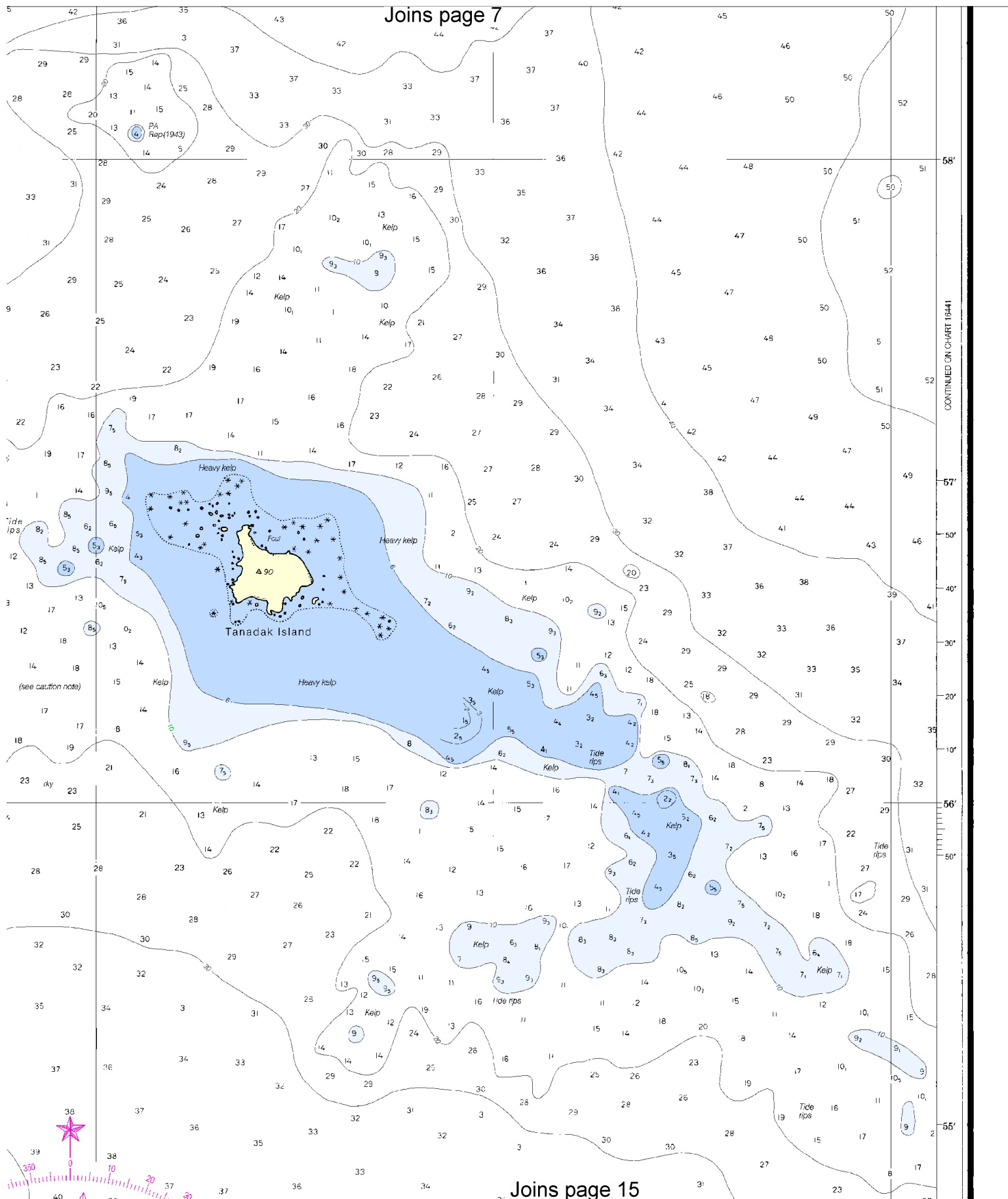
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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

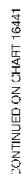
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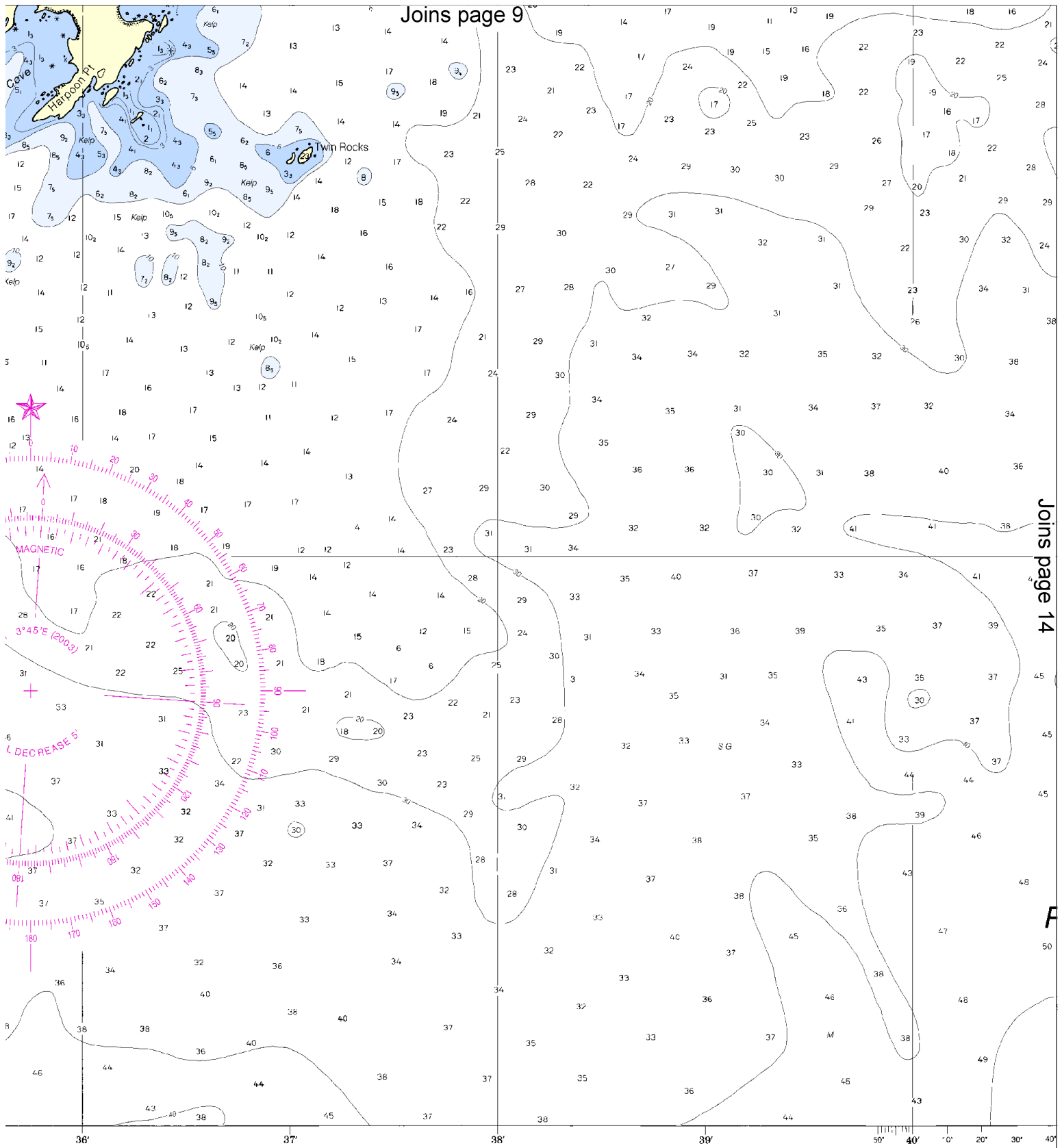
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SOUNDINGS IN FATHC

See Note on page 5.





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UPDATING SERVICE

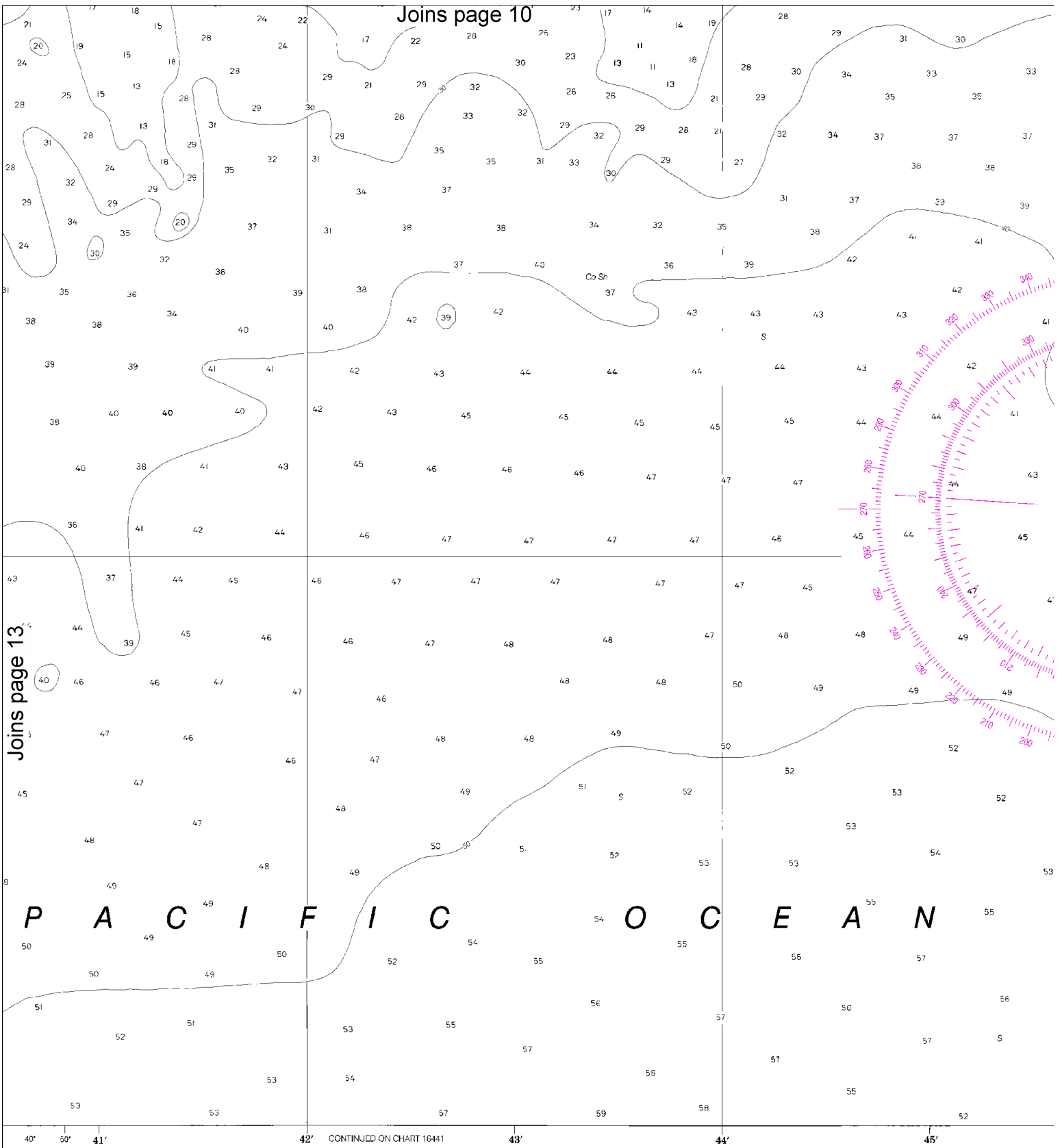
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Published at W
U.S. DEPARTMENT
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Printed at Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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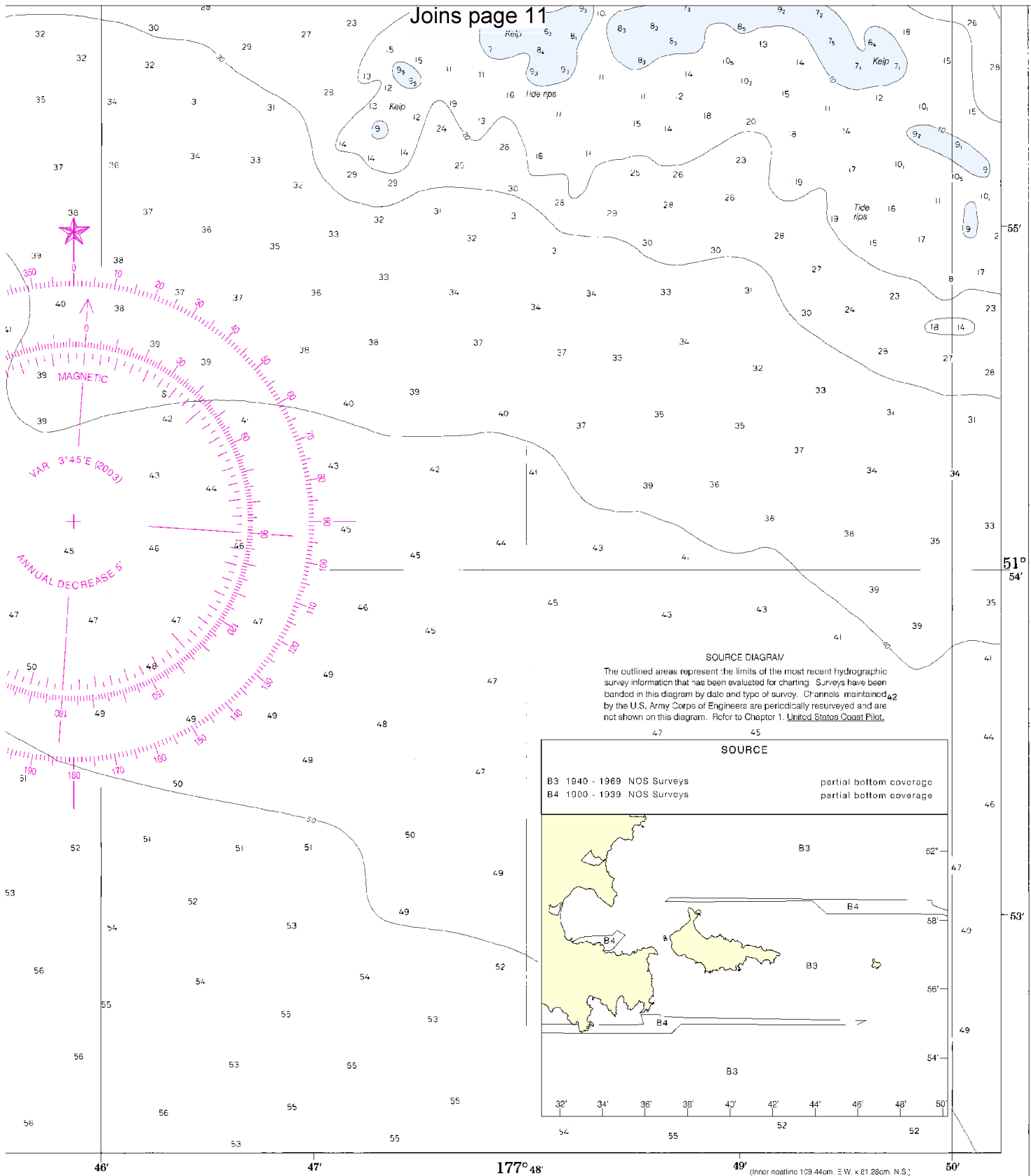


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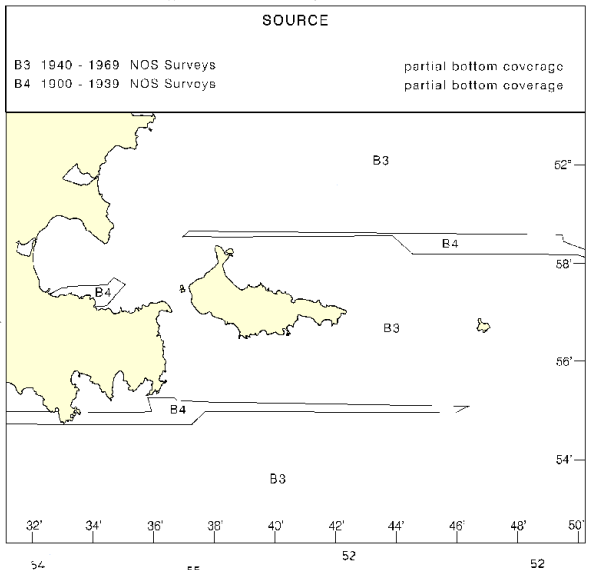
SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

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SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Kiska Harbor and Approaches
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

16442

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENC[®]s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC[®]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC[®]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNC[™]s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC[™]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC[™]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.